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THE WEATHER — PARIS: Thursday, April 21, 1982
1. LONDON: Thursday, April 21, 1982
2. CHANNEL: 8:30 a.m. (EST) Thursday, April 21, 1982
3. FRANKFURT: Thursday, April 21, 1982
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Britain Reported Readyng 3-Stage Plan on Falklands

By R. W. Apple Jr.
New York Times Service

the end of four days of talks in Buenos Aires.

LONDON — Britain has decided to propose a three-stage plan for the settlement of the Falkland Islands crisis that might include only a relatively brief return to the Falklands, the restoration of British administration and long-term negotiations within a "proper" framework. He described the character of the interim administration as one of the "critical points" — a hint that Britain saw some room for compromise in that area.

"I don't want anybody to be under the misguided impression that this is going to be in any way easy," the foreign secretary said. "If freedom and democracy cannot be preserved by peaceful means, other methods will have to be used."

Elements Opposed

The elements of the Argentine peace proposal to which Mrs. Thatcher objects most strenuously, associates said, are the arrangement for joint policing of the Falklands during an interim period after Argentine withdrawal and the long-term negotiations within a "proper" framework.

Once that had been accomplished, the sources said, negotiations for a transfer of sovereignty with protection for the rights of the Falklanders who stay behind would be held with the Argentine junta, whose troops seized the islands on April 2.

Even a brief period of British control of the Falklands, which would inevitably result in the handing down of the Argentine flag there, is believed to be unacceptable to the Argentine president, Lt. Gen. Leopoldo Galtieri.

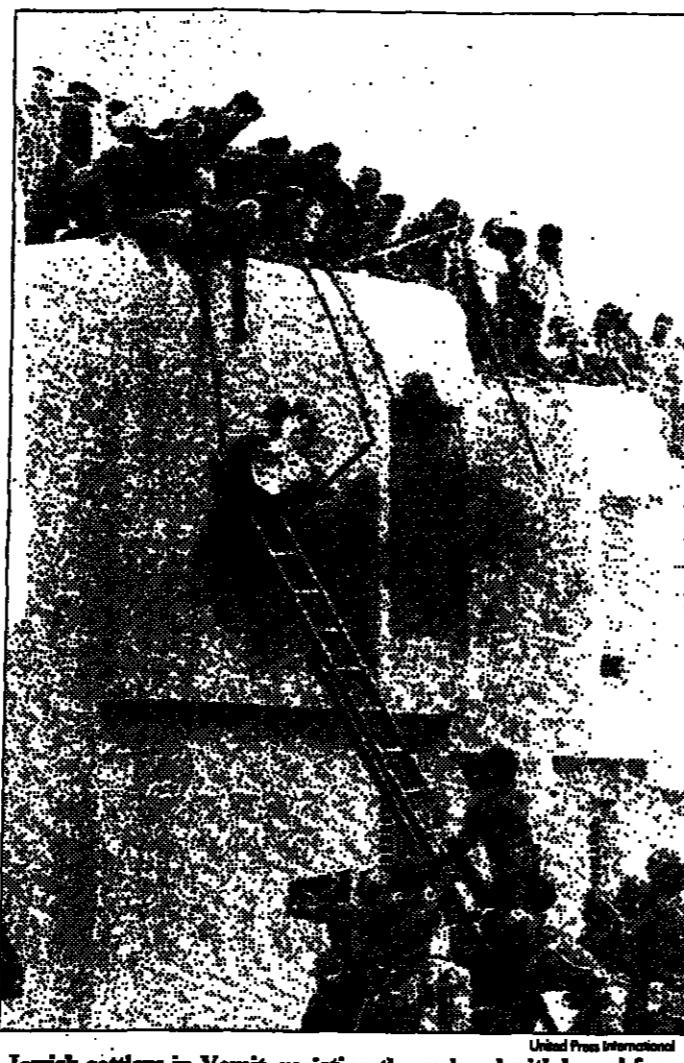
But Mrs. Thatcher was said to believe she must suggest new ideas to keep the diplomatic dialogue going. She is evidently eager to give at least the appearance of flexibility, so that if war breaks out both British politicians and governments abroad will conclude that Britain explored every chance of a diplomatic solution before shooting started.

Problem in Parliament

Mrs. Thatcher's strategy is complicated by sharp differences of opinion among Tories as well as opposition politicians, that are just beneath the surface unity of the House of Commons. Some Conservative politicians oppose any compromise, some are inclined to make some modest concessions, such as joint administration, and some would yield substantial ground to avoid serious bloodshed.

The prime minister and her inner Cabinet approved Wednesday morning the package of counter-proposals that Francis Pym, the foreign secretary, will carry to Washington Thursday. They constitute Britain's response to the Argentine plan that Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. sent to Mrs. Thatcher on Monday at the request of the Foreign Office.

There was also increasing speculation in British defense circles that a small force of British destroyers may have been diverted from the main fleet to recapture the Falklands dependency of South Georgia, 800 miles (1,280 kilometers) east of the island chain, United Press International reported from London.



United Press International
Jewish settlers in Yamit, resisting the ordered withdrawal from the Sinai, dropped burning tires on Israeli troops Wednesday.

Israeli Cabinet Backs Sinai Pullout As Troops Move to Evict Squatters

By David K. Shipler
New York Times Service

JERUSALEM — Israel's Cabinet voted unanimously Wednesday to withdraw from the Sinai on Sunday, as required by the peace treaty with Egypt.

Hours after the decision, the army moved against militant Jewish protesters in the northern Sinai town of Yamit, evicting them at the middle of next week.

Israeli government officials, however, said these reports were incorrect. The military sources who have access to the latest intelligence information, said the carriers were part of the group expected to be in position by the weekend.

There was also increasing speculation in British defense circles that a small force of British destroyers may have been diverted from the main fleet to recapture the Falklands dependency of South Georgia, 800 miles (1,280 kilometers) east of the island chain, United Press International reported from London.

In Yamit, Israeli security forces ran into furious opposition from shouting and weeping opponents of the withdrawal. The Associated Press reported. Although most of the settlers have left, ultra-nationalist squatters have moved into the town, vowing to resist the evacuation.

[As the evacuation began, hundreds of settlers mounted rooftops that were strewn with tires, clubs, stones and bottles. They set fire to the tires and shouted at troops massing in the gardens below to get away.]

In addition, Mr. Mubarak, in a letter to Prime Minister Menachem Begin, was understood to have promised to stop the smuggling of arms by the Palestine Liberation Organization through the Sinai into the Israeli-occupied Gaza Strip. Egyptian authorities

By David K. Shipler
New York Times Service

JERUSALEM — Israel broke its nine-month moratorium on military action in Lebanon Wednesday, sending jet fighters on bombing attacks of Palestinian refugee camps and guerrilla bases on the outskirts of Beirut and northeast of Sidon. Two Syrian MiG-23s were shot down as they tried to intercept the Israeli aircraft.

The air strikes, the first since an U.S.-arranged cease-fire went into effect last July in the border area, came hours after an Israeli soldier was killed and another wounded, when their vehicle hit an anti-tank mine in southern Lebanon.

The soldiers were traveling along a dirt road in a border zone controlled by Israeli-backed Lebanese Christian militia, a few dozen yards outside an area patrolled by United Nations troops.

The incident was denounced in an Israeli military communiqué as the climax of a series of "bloody attacks and murderous actions against Israeli citizens both in Israel and in Egypt."

"In light of these blatant provocations," the communiqué declared, "the government has ordered counterattacks against three terrorist targets in Lebanon. The

bombed targets had served as operational bases for terrorist attacks and sabotage against Israel. These bases contained such materials as 130-mm artillery pieces, 120-mm mortars, anti-aircraft guns, jeep-mounted recoilless rifles, and vehicles of various sorts used by the terrorists."

The government of Prime Minister Menachem Begin has been considering military action in Lebanon for several months in response to an arms buildup by the Palestinians, and repeated infiltration attempts across the border from Jordan.

An attack reportedly planned after the assassination in Paris of an Israeli diplomat, Yaakov Bar-Simanov, was understood to have been postponed last week at the urging of the United States. The delay was ordered by Mr. Begin as he requested U.S. diplomatic help in resolving difficulties in relations with Egypt that became critical as the April 25 deadline for the Israeli withdrawal from the Sinai approached.

That diplomatic mission, undertaken by Walter J. Stoezel Jr., a deputy secretary of state, was completed successfully Wednesday as the Israeli Cabinet voted to complete the withdrawal on time. Mr. Gen. Rafael Eytan said in an interview that the cease-fire would remain in effect if the Palestinians did not strike back and end their terrorism against Israel's here and abroad.

According to a UN spokesman reached by telephone at his headquarters in Naqoura, Lebanon, six Israeli planes bombed the Palestinian camp at Damour, south of Beirut. He said that two bombs hit Israel's chief of staff, Lt. Gen. Rafael Eytan, in an interview that the cease-fire would remain in effect if the Palestinians did not strike back and end their terrorism against Israel's here and abroad.

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According to a UN spokesman reached by telephone at his headquarters in Naqoura, Lebanon, six Israeli planes bombed the Palestinian camp at Damour, south of Beirut. He said that two bombs hit

the Sabra refugee camp in Beirut, in the same area where an intensive Israeli air attack last summer killed an estimated 300 persons and wounded 800.

There were also reports from Lebanon that Israeli helicopters and gunboats were in the area, but this could not be confirmed.

Israel has been increasingly jittery over the Palestinian arms buildup, charging that the guerrillas have introduced large numbers of long-range artillery pieces and rocket launchers capable of hitting northern Israeli towns and kibbutzim at long range.

Last summer following Israeli strikes on the Palestinian bases, northern Israel came under severe shelling attacks. Some residents in the north have recently urged the government to refrain from any military action in Lebanon that could provoke similar shelling.

Danish Premier in Athens

The Associated Press

ATHENS — Danish Premier Anker Jørgensen Wednesday started a three-day visit to Greece by conferring with Premier Andreas Papandreou on the Greek request to review its membership in the European Economic Community.

Two Koreas Exchange Fire at Border Point

By Henry Scott Stokes
New York Times Service

SEOUL — North and South Korean troops exchanged fire across the demilitarized border for four hours Wednesday morning and both sides claimed that the other opened the fire first.

Amid still conflicting reports over what happened, South Korea's Ministry of National Defense said in a statement: here, the four North Korean soldiers were attempting to flee south across the 155-mile-long (250-kilometer) demilitarized zone and were either killed or wounded by mines.

North Korea said that an unspecified number of its civilian police were killed in the battle.

The incident occurred four days before a visit here by U.S. Vice President Bush. During his three-day tour, he is scheduled to go to areas on the front line and to address troops at a base near the demilitarized zone Sunday. He is the most senior Reagan administration official to come to South Korea.

However, Western diplomats here doubt that war is imminent. "We know of nothing to support assertions that the North is doing or preparing much," said one, "but of course one can never be 100 percent sure they won't blow the lid."

large of Panmunjom were stern-faced and unfriendly, said South Korean reporters at the sessions.

"There are times when they fraternize, exchange cigarettes and chat," said a Seoul reporter, "but at least from February there's been none of that."

U.S. officials also warned of threatening conduct by North Korean guards at Panmunjom recently.

South Korean and U.S. intelligence experts warned that the North might be preparing to stage major incidents — even to start a war — as President Kim II Sung of North Korea progressively hands over power to his son, 40-year-old Kim Jung Il, who is little known to U.S. or South Korean experts.

The warnings multiplied in recent weeks before the lavish April 15 celebration in Pyongyang of Kim II Sung's 70th birthday. The occasion was seen here as a milestone in the slow transfer of power.

However, Western diplomats here doubt that war is imminent. "We know of nothing to support assertions that the North is doing or preparing much," said one, "but of course one can never be 100 percent sure they won't blow the lid."

Call for Nuclear Arms Ban

TOKYO (UPI) — North Korea and Romania have issued a joint statement calling for an end to the arms race and a ban on nuclear weapons, the North Korean news agency reported. The statement was issued Wednesday at the end of a visit by President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania to North Korea, the broadcast said.

Soviet Envoy Accused Of Spying by Sweden

The Associated Press

STOCKHOLM — The Foreign Ministry has asked Soviet Vice-Counsel Albert Liepa to leave the country, saying he was spying on Larvian exile organizations in Sweden.

A ministry spokesman said Tuesday that Mr. Liepa, himself a Larvian, was not expelled or declared persona non grata, adding, "We think it's enough to ask him to leave."

INSIDE

Colonial Fallout

France and Britain, during the period of colonial rule in Africa, differed widely in their style of governing. Now, in the post-independence years, those differences have borne fruit. Insights, Page 7.

Salvador Warning

Leading Republican and Democratic senators sharply warned rightists in El Salvador that any attempt to form a government without the moderate Christian Democrats would lead to a cutoff of all U.S. aid. Page 2.

MacLeish Dies

Archibald MacLeish, poet, playwright, statesman, man of letters and three-time winner of the Pulitzer Prize, died at 89 in Boston. Page 3.

Lack of Support Worries Argentina

Junta Tries to Stem Internal and International Criticism

By Jackson Diehl
Washington Post Service

port for a strong condemnation of Britain.

At the same time, the widespread internal support that the government here enjoyed after seizing the islands has shown signs of weakening. Political leaders are questioning the government's negotiating position and its relations with the United States and are renewing calls for major changes in economic policy.

The military leadership here indicates that following the four days of tensile talks with U.S. Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr., Argentina has now made as many concessions as possible toward a diplomatic solution. To give up its demands for an assurance of eventual sovereignty over the islands, political sources here stress, would place the government in an almost untenable internal political position.

Political sources said here Tuesday that the military leadership has been painfully surprised by the continued harsh reaction by European countries to the seizure of the Falkland Islands April 2, as well as by the relatively restrained backing from Latin American allies.

Eighteen countries supported Argentina's call Tuesday at the OAS in Washington for a meeting of ministers of the 22 countries bound by the Inter-American Treaty of Reciprocal Assistance, which is known as the Rio Treaty.

Nevertheless, sources here said the Argentine government now believes it does not have enough sup-

would not be able to win this critical point without a rallying of international support and a firm demonstration of its willingness to stand up to the British military threat.

Diplomatic Move

While the OAS met Tuesday, Argentine officials moved to rally the necessary support. A group of ambassadors here was invited to a lunch Tuesday with Foreign Minister Nicanor Costa Méndez, while the embassies of potential allies such as Venezuela were visited by high-ranking generals.

The interior minister, Gen. Alfredo Saint Jean, met with the leaders of 13 political parties for four hours to explain Argentina's new position in the negotiations and its agreement to British participation in a temporary administration over the islands.

As Britain reacted to the new Argentine proposals for a temporary solution to the conflict, however, it appeared that Argentina

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

potential threat of external attack and internal subversion posed to Honduras by the Sandinista regime in Managua, but also to anti-Sandinista exile groups operating from Honduran territory.

Although Gen. Polcaro Paz Garcia surrendered the presidency to an elected civilian on Jan. 27 this year, the army's real power seems to have grown under the strong leadership of Col. Alvarez, who is viewed by Washington as the key political figure in Honduras.

Closing the Border

Washington's original purpose in helping to modernize the Honduran armed forces was to close the country's border with El Salvador to the movement of leftist guerrillas and illegal arms traffic.

But in recent months, Washington's attention has turned increasingly to Honduras' relationship with Nicaragua — not only to the

main fear of many pro-government politicians that Col. Alvarez's strong anti-Communist campaign may have the effect of dividing a society that has so far avoided both the rightist repression and leftist terrorism of its three immediate neighbors.

The main fear of many pro-government politicians is that Col. Alvarez's strong anti-Communist campaign may have the effect of dividing a society that has so far avoided both the rightist repression and leftist terrorism of its three immediate neighbors.

The peace initiative opened by the Suazo Cordova administration in March called for general disarmament throughout Central America. But while it seemed aimed largely at Nicaragua, local politicians said it also had the objective of curbing the militarization of Honduras itself.

Leading Republican and Democratic senators sharply warned rightists in El Salvador that any attempt to form a government without the moderate Christian Democrats would lead to a cutoff of all U.S. aid. Page 2.

Archibald MacLeish, poet, playwright, statesman, man of letters and three-time winner of the Pulitzer Prize, died at 89 in Boston. Page 3.

Some of the Argentine troops on the Falkland Islands trained Wednesday under their nation's flag.

Honduras: Can It Be a Buffer Against Communism in Latin America?

By Alan Riding
New York Times Service

Local Army Welcomes Increased U.S. Aid but Politicians Fear for Stability

The government of President Roberto Suazo Cordova also reportedly feels that the country's first civilian government in a decade is being weakened by Washington's emphasis on military rather than economic aid and it has opened a regional peace initiative in the hope of ensuring Honduras' neutrality in any broader Central American conflict.

The Reagan administration has warned Honduras that it is likely to be the next target of leftist aggression in the region and has stepped up military aid and advice to the Honduran Army. It has also promised to protect Honduras in the event of open hostilities with Nicaragua.

But many local politicians fear this policy could enthrall Honduras in Central America's current troubles for the first time and polarize political opinion in a country that has until now enjoyed considerable stability.

The head of the Honduran armed forces, Col. Gustavo Alvarez Martinez, an Argentine-trained officer much admired by

U.S. Senators Warn of Salvadoran Aid Cutoff If Rightist Leaders Keep Centrists From Power

By Michael Getler
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The ranking Republican and Democrat on the Senate Foreign Relations Committee have issued sharp warnings to Salvadoran rightist political parties that any attempt to form a government without the more moderate Christian Democrats would lead to a cutoff of all U.S. aid to El Salvador.

The committee's Republican chairman, Charles H. Percy of Illinois, said that "any government that does not include the Christian Democrats, which does not seek to bridge political differences in the interests of national unity and peace, will not be credible to Congress and cannot expect the support of Congress."

Sen. Percy said Salvadoran parties struggling to put together a government after the elections on March 28 must be made to understand that not only the Christian Democrats, but also reforms started by the outgoing Christian Democratic president, Jose Napoleón Duarre, must be included in any new government.

U.S. Lawyers Says Cuba Travel Ban May Violate Constitutional Rights

By Stuart Taylor Jr.
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Civil liberties lawyers are questioning the legality of the Reagan administration's new effort to ban business and tourist travel to Cuba, and two groups said they might file a lawsuit to block the restrictions.

The restrictions might violate the constitutional right to travel abroad, which the Supreme Court has said may not be unreasonably restricted, the lawyers said Tuesday.

They also said the curbs appear to be inconsistent with a 1978 amendment to the Passport Act that narrowed presidential power to restrict travel to unfriendly countries with which the United States is not at war.

Meanwhile, John M. Walker Jr., assistant Treasury secretary, defended the legality of the travel restrictions Tuesday, and Alan Rosenberg, a State Department spokesman, said the restrictions should not close the door to additional diplomatic contacts with Cuba.

Civil Liberties

The officials said the new restrictions were part of a continuing administration effort to deny hard currency to Cuba by tightening an embargo that dates back to the early 1960s.

The new restrictions seek to

eliminate tourist and business travel to Cuba by prohibiting persons traveling for these purposes to engage in the kinds of transactions in which any traveler must engage, such as paying for the necessary transportation or for food.

Officials, news reporters, academic researchers and persons traveling for family reunification would be exempted.

The civil liberties lawyers who questioned the travel restrictions in separate interviews included Leonard Boudin, who has argued major right-to-travel cases involving Cuba before the Supreme Court; Charles S. Sims, of the American Civil Liberties Union, and Michael Ratner, of the Center for Constitutional Rights.

Mr. Sims characterized the administration's restrictions on any and all transactions by tourists or business people traveling to Cuba as an effort "to do indirectly what Congress said in 1978 the executive branch could not do directly."

He cited 1978 amendments to the Passport Act, narrowing the president's previously broad discretion to restrict use of passports for travel to designated nations to situations in which "international travel is an important part of the basic liberties of Americans, and something that differentiates us in an important way from the Soviet Union and other totalitarian regimes."

Although the Supreme Court has upheld "area restrictions" on use of United States passports for travel to Cuba and other unfriendly countries in the past, Prof. Tribe said that the court has never "given a green light to restrictions that are this broad, based on a record that is this weak."

No Invalidation

The administration has not, however, invalidated U.S. passports for travel to Cuba. Passports were invalidated for travel to Libya last December, in part on the ground that Libya was dangerous for Americans. But officials declined to say Tuesday why a different legal approach was used with respect to Cuba.

Mr. Sims said they were likely to file a lawsuit challenging the new travel restrictions later this week, probably on behalf of one or more would-be tourists.

Prof. Laurence H. Tribe of Harvard Law School, author of a leading constitutional law treatise, also questioned the new travel restrictions, asserting that "international travel is an important part of the basic liberties of Americans, and something that differentiates us in an important way from the Soviet Union and other totalitarian regimes."

The officials said the new restrictions were part of a continuing administration effort to deny hard currency to Cuba by tightening an embargo that dates back to the early 1960s.

The new restrictions seek to

end human rights abuses, completes the land reform program at an early date and opens negotiations with guerrilla forces, the United States "should stop all military assistance to El Salvador."

Sen. Percy, Sen. Pei and Sen. Christopher J. Dodd, Democrat of Connecticut, pressed Mr. Bosworth whether or when negotiations toward ending the Salvadoran fighting might start with leftist forces.

Mr. Bosworth said the administration "opposes the concept of direct negotiations on the sharing of political power, negotiations that would occur outside the ongoing political process in El Salvador."

However, he said that "given the massive repudiation of the guerrillas," as evidenced by the big election turnout, the United States might be prepared to offer some "assistance" and "facilities" if some elements of the leftist opposition on the battlefield decided to participate in the political process.

Under questioning, Mr. Bosworth also said his department "rejects categorically" news reports that the administration is

stalling on opening negotiations with Nicaragua on mutual problems. Mr. Bosworth said he expects a response to Nicaragua's most recent statement on these talks within the next few days.

U.S. Envoy in El Salvador

SAN SALVADOR (WP) — Ambassador-at-large Vernon A. Walters has arrived here to put added U.S. pressure on three political parties to form a government of national unity.

Mr. Walters, a retired general and former deputy director of the Central Intelligence Agency, arrived Tuesday on what the U.S. Embassy, refusing comment on his mission, called a private visit. Mr. Walters refused to be interviewed.

According to Salvadoran political leaders, the embassy sent them a letter outlining U.S. policy goals here and inviting them to a meeting with Mr. Walters late Tuesday.

"It sounded like it would be a lecture," said a newly elected member of the Constituent Assembly, which held its first meeting on Monday.

French Bill Would Curb Police Checks

Socialists Work Out Compromise Measure

The Associated Press

PARIS — The Socialist government on Wednesday proposed strict new limits on police identity checks despite public concern over street crime, political terrorism and illegal immigration.

The reform, which triggered a public quarrel between the nation's top two law enforcement ministers, is the latest in the Socialist program to roll back some tough law-and-order legislation of the previous government that it considers repressive.

Compromise Proposal

The compromise proposal that emerged will be presented to the Socialist-controlled National Assembly this spring.

Capital punishment, special non-jury security courts and military tribunals handling civil crimes already have been struck from the books. Scheduled for repeal is a law that held all participants in a demonstration criminally responsible for any isolated act of violence by other demonstrators.

The latest measure sets specific limits on when and by whom ordinary citizens will be required to produce their identity papers and will, in effect, repeal the "security and liberty" law passed in the last days of the government of former President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing.

Misreading of Support

The Argentine military leadership appears to have believed that when it launched the invasion, much of the world would accept its argument that Britain had forced a confrontation by refusing to take Argentina's claims seriously during years of fruitless negotiation.

"The problem is that this thing was done by a very small group of people, who kept it secret," said one informed source in Buenos Aires. "They never consulted with the people in the Foreign Ministry who could have given them an indication of what would happen. And they were not warned off by the United States because the



Interior Minister Gen. Alfredo Saint Jean, center, met for four hours with the leaders of most Argentine political parties to inform them of developments in the crisis over the Falklands.

Argentina Concerned by Lack of Support

(Continued from Page 1)

United States did not believe there would be an invasion.

Galtieri May Visit Falklands

BUENOS AIRES (Reuters) — The Argentine president, Lt. Gen. Leopoldo Galtieri, is expected to visit the Falkland Islands in his capacity as head of the Argentine Army, not as head of state.

WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

Dutch Aide Cautions U.S. on Arms

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Dutch Foreign Minister Max van der Stoel said Wednesday that unless there is a resumption soon of U.S.-Soviet talks on strategic arms reduction as well as progress in the Geneva talks on limiting medium-range nuclear weapons, the chances that the Netherlands would allow the deployment of U.S. missiles would be "further diminished."

Mr. van der Stoel said he hoped the upcoming NATO summit in Bonn was a "starting signal for START," the Reagan administration's name for new strategic arms talks, and added that he would favor discussions on limiting the role of nuclear weapons in NATO's defense strategy.

Mr. van der Stoel, who is in Washington in connection with the state visit of Queen Beatrix, also said he had asked the State Department, in a Monday meeting with Undersecretary of State Lawrence S. Eagleburger, to intercede with the government of El Salvador to obtain permission for Dutch officials to interview the sergeant and 24 soldiers in the Salvadoran Army patrol that killed four Dutch journalists on March 17.

Italian Socialists to Stay in Coalition

The Associated Press

ROME — The leader of the Socialist Party, Bettino Craxi, said Wednesday that he will continue to work with the five-party coalition, easing the immediate threat that Premier Giovanni Spadolini's government would collapse.

"We will respond to irresponsible behavior with a responsible act," Mr. Craxi told a meeting of his party's leaders. The Socialists had demanded the resignation of Treasury Minister Beniamino Andreatta, a Christian Democrat, for remarks he made last Saturday accusing the Socialists of Fascist-style politics. Mr. Andreatta has refused to resign.

The Socialists' insistence could have sparked a government crisis and might have forced President Sandro Pertini to call early elections. Mr. Craxi left open the possibility that his party would reconsider the political alliance with the Christian Democrats and three smaller parties after some key legislation, including the 1982 budget, was passed.

Paris Court Ends Hold on Iran Funds

From Agency Dispatches

PARIS — A Paris appeals court Wednesday ended the seizure of \$1 billion in Iranian funds, impounded on orders of the Paris commercial tribunal on Oct. 24, 1979.

The funds amount to Iran's 10-percent participation in Eurodif, a French-led consortium that produces enriched uranium as fuel for nuclear power plants. The share in the program, arranged under the shah, was canceled by former Foreign Minister Sadegh Ghotbzadeh of Iran in 1980 on orders from Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini. Eurodif authorities won seizure of the Iranian share in the capital claiming that since the 1979 revolution, Tehran had not been paying its share of the project.

Meanwhile, it was reported that thousands of Iranians took to the streets Wednesday to call for the execution of Mr. Ghotbzadeh as a new campaign appeared to be gearing up to quash clerical opposition to Ayatollah Khomeini. Tehran radio monitored in London said mass demonstrations took place throughout the country to denounce Mr. Ghotbzadeh, who is facing a death sentence for his part in an alleged plot to overthrow the Khomeini regime.

U.S. Air Force Grounds 60% of F-16s

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The U.S. Air Force temporarily grounded 60 percent of its F-16 fighter planes Wednesday in what it called a precautionary measure to inspect wear in a wing element.

Air Force officials said the possible problem was detected during routine inspections of the F-16, one of the Air Force's two first-line fighters. The other is the heavier F-15. The Air Force said it would be inspecting "wear in the wing leading-edge flap drive system." It added that the such wear "has not been the cause of any accidents."

A total of 240 of the Air Force's 400 F-16s will be restricted from flight until inspections are completed. There was no indication how long that would take, although officials did say inspection of each plane will require about five hours once mechanics get to it.

32 Place-Names Are Changed In Zimbabwe

The Associated Press

HARARE, Zimbabwe — Prime Minister Robert Mugabe has announced new African names for 32 cities and towns, including Salisbury, which is to be called Harare.

The announcement two days of confusion about the legality of the change in the capital's name, first announced Sunday by a government spokesman at a celebration marking the second anniversary of independence from Britain and the beginning of black rule.

Several delegations talking privately on the convention floor, predicted that the economic program would give Mr. Schmidt even more political trouble than the controversial NATO missiles issue that has split the party deeply in the past.

The congress is to vote Thursday on the security issue. Missiles opponents will propose a moratorium on preparations for deployment of the U.S. weapons, due late next year, and a freeze on stationing missiles during the Geneva talks with the Soviet Union to limit European nuclear arms.

Mr. Schmidt firmly told delegations Tuesday that a moratorium would freeze the current imbalance in nuclear weapons in Europe and leave the Soviet Union with what he described as an "unbelievable armada" that is aimed at us."

The proposal that he and other leaders endorse would postpone a final SPD decision on the missile deployment until late 1983, when the party will review the results of the Geneva talks.

Danes Kill Sick Animals

The Associated Press

COPENHAGEN — A herd of 32 pigs and 10 cattle suffering from foot-and-mouth disease was shot and buried on the island of Funen Wednesday. It was the 19th case of the disease to break out on the island in a month. Denmark's chief veterinarian said. It brought to 3,758 the number of animals destroyed since March 18.

32 Place-Names Are Changed In Zimbabwe

The Associated Press

GENEVA — One fifth of the Afghan population has fled since the Soviet intervention 16 months ago, according to UN figures released Wednesday.

There currently are 2.7 million registered Afghan refugees in Pakistan and tens of thousands of others who are unregistered, UN officials said. Many thousands of Afghans have also gone to Iran, although there is no exact figure for that country. In all, officials said, at least 3 million people have fled Afghanistan, which had an estimated population of about 15 million before the Soviet takeover.

Elsewhere, the UN high commissioner for refugees reported that 4,451 Vietnamese boat people sought temporary asylum in Southeast Asian countries last month. In the same month, 9,031 Vietnamese refugees left camps for permanent resettlement, leaving 22,509 still awaiting new homes.

Norway Fears Long Transport Strike

The Associated Press

OSLO — Panic buying of food and gasoline was reported Wednesday in Norway as fears grew that a nationwide transport workers' strike could be long lasting.

The Transport Workers' Union ordered 14,000 members to strike Tuesday night because of lack of progress in negotiations. The union selected distribution of oil and gasoline from oil companies as one of its main strike targets.

In Oslo and most other cities in southern Norway traffic jams were caused by the thousands of cars that lined up for gasoline at filling stations. Station after station closed, posting signs that they had run out of gasoline.

61 Defendants Boycott Moro Trial

The Associated Press

ROME — The trial of alleged Red Brigades terrorists accused of killing former Premier Aldo Moro four years ago resumed Wednesday with all but two of the 63 defendants boycotting the proceeding.

Judge Severino Santacipri told the court that the defendants were protesting the seating arrangement and the presence of police officers in the defendants' cage. Under Italian law, a defendant need not be present at his trial.

Massimo Cianfanelli, 31, Carlo Brogi, 29, who reportedly have turned state's evidence, were the only defendants to show up for the session, which began 90 minutes behind schedule.



Interior Minister Gen. Alfredo Saint Jean, center, met for four hours with the leaders of most Argentine political parties to inform them of developments in the crisis over the Falklands.

United States did not believe there would be an invasion.

Gen. Galtieri is the only member of the junta who has not yet visited the islands since they were seized by Argentina on April 2.

The government sources said Gen. Galtieri would probably visit the Falkland Islands in his capacity as head of the Argentine Army, not as head of state.

While Latin American countries are nearly unanimous in supporting Argentina's claim to the islands and its description of Britain's 149-year rule of them as a vestige of colonialism, most have shown reservations about the Argentine use of force in seizing them.

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Reagan Renews a Proposal to Meet Brezhnev at UN Conference in June

By Howell Raines
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — President Reagan has renewed his invitation to Soviet President Leonid I. Brezhnev to meet with him in June at the United Nations. Mr. Reagan said that such a meeting would not preclude a summit conference at a later date, as proposed by Mr. Brezhnev.

Both men have said they should meet this year, but they have differed as to the time and place. Mr. Reagan said two weeks ago that he hoped Mr. Brezhnev would join him in mid-June, at a UN arms control conference in New York.

The Soviet leader responded last weekend by proposing a full-scale

summit in Finland or Switzerland in the fall.

On Tuesday, in an informal news conference in the White House Rose Garden, Mr. Reagan kept the door open for a summit meeting, if Mr. Brezhnev would come to the UN General Assembly session on disarmament.

"Now with regard to Mr. Brezhnev," Mr. Reagan said, "I would still hope that he would come because it is arms reduction that is being discussed at the United Nations in June, and I would hope that he would find it possible to be there and we could have a meeting, but not in any sense that would replace a later summit meeting — in which there would be adequate preparation on both sides for such a meeting."

Sympathy With Movement

In Tuesday's session with reporters, Mr. Reagan also said Ground Zero, the citizens' movement to alert Americans to the dangers of nuclear war, had his "heart and soul in sympathy" with its goal of ending the nuclear arms race.

Mr. Reagan also repeated, however, his frequently stated view that a freeze at the current levels, as advocated by many Ground Zero members, would make permanent a Soviet advantage in nuclear armaments.

Mr. Reagan has contended that the freeze should take place when the two nations reach parity, and he suggested Tuesday that Ground Zero leader Roger C. Molander, a former National Security Council specialist on arms control, agreed with him on this point.

"The president really misrepresented my position on the freeze," Mr. Molander said later. "The freeze provides a ready needed vehicle for people to confront the nuclear issue. Secondly, it provides a vehicle for people to express their concern, not just about nuclear war, but about the arms race itself."

Proposals 'Too Simple'

But Mr. Molander acknowledged that he has not endorsed either of the two nuclear freeze proposals put forward recently by the Senate or any of the freeze proposals advocated by fellow members of Ground Zero. They are "too simple" in their present form to be embraced in light of his 15 years of experience in arms control matters, he said.

Mr. Molander dismissed the suggestion that he privately shared some of Mr. Reagan's misgivings about a arms freeze and was trying to avoid taking a public position on the issue so as to avert conflict with other Ground Zero members.

However, a spokesman for the organization, Ellis Woodward, acknowledged that the freeze issue was a sensitive one within the group, and he suggested that Mr. Molander had dealt with that by not having either renounced or endorsed a freeze.

France, Italy Propose Floor for Wine Prices

By Bernard D. Nossiter
New York Times Service

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. —

Delegates writing a treaty for the seas achieved a significant breakthrough when they tentatively agreed on a plan to divide the mineral wealth of the oceans.

But after 10 hours of closed-door debate Monday and Tuesday, they failed to agree on the size of the sites that mining groups could exploit.

The preliminary accord Tuesday provides for the United States and other Western industrial powers to gain the major share of the cobalt, manganese, copper and nickel to be mined on the ocean floor during the next 30 years. That was a goal of the Reagan administration.

But the Western negotiators were compelled to compromise, and so-called pioneer sites were also reserved for Japan, the Soviet Union, India and an enterprise run by a global authority.

This accord was reached by 14 of the 20 nations that have been meeting privately for 10 days under Tommy T.B. Koh of Singapore, president of the Law of the Sea conference. This group now must gain the approval of the rest of the 130 countries taking part.

So far, the task has taken eight years.

Apart from the problem of the size of the mine sites, there are several other major issues still unresolved. And it is still not clear whether the United States will sign the treaty. Within the Reagan administration, aides have said, there are officials who oppose any global authority over seabed mining.

They want the United States and other industrial powers to work out their own arrangements for harvesting the trillions of dollars of metallic nodules lying in the Pacific, beyond any nation's waters.

France has insisted that wine prices should be included in an agreement that is now being negotiated on 1982-83 prices for the EEC's 8 million farmers.

These negotiations have been complicated by British demands that it should get refunds on its annual payments to the EEC budget.

Delays in deciding 1982-83 prices came under sharp attack from the EEC farmers' union Wednesday. The group contended that farmers were losing millions of dollars a week because of the delay.

Belgian Premier Wilfried Martens had expressed hope that Britain would soften its stand in view of the support given by the community in the Falkland Islands crisis but British officials made clear that they saw no link between the two issues.

In a fight between France and Italy over wine last summer, French winegrowers destroyed large quantities of cheap, imported Italian wine. In an effort to defuse the sporadic "wine wars" that have marred EEC relations since then, the EEC Commission has suggested distillation of additional wine as one possible solution.

But Britain and West Germany, backed by Denmark and the Netherlands, balked Wednesday at the French and Italian demands, citing cost reasons.

In what emerged as a clear North-South split over basic EEC policy, West German Agriculture Minister Joseph Erl said it would be unacceptable to introduce permanent market intervention for wine at a time when the commun-

ity was trying to reduce automatic price support for other products.

Alick Buchanan-Smith, deputy British agriculture minister, said the proposals could cause the wine surplus to become permanent. "Surely we ought to be doing is to try to get rid of the existing structural surplus," he said.

At a meeting of EEC farm ministers, France and Italy insisted on new aid for wine growers hit by a decline in consumption.

They proposed a requirement that surplus wine be distilled into industrial alcohol when the stock level exceeded the equivalent of 17-months consumption. They also demanded a minimum guaranteed price for producers that would be higher than the current price of many cheap Italian wines.

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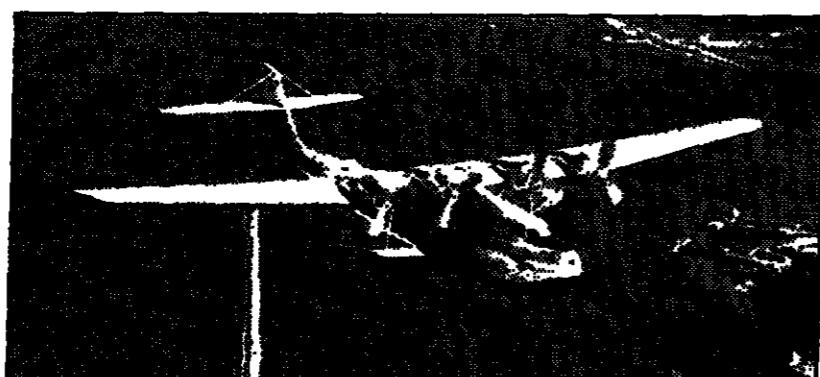
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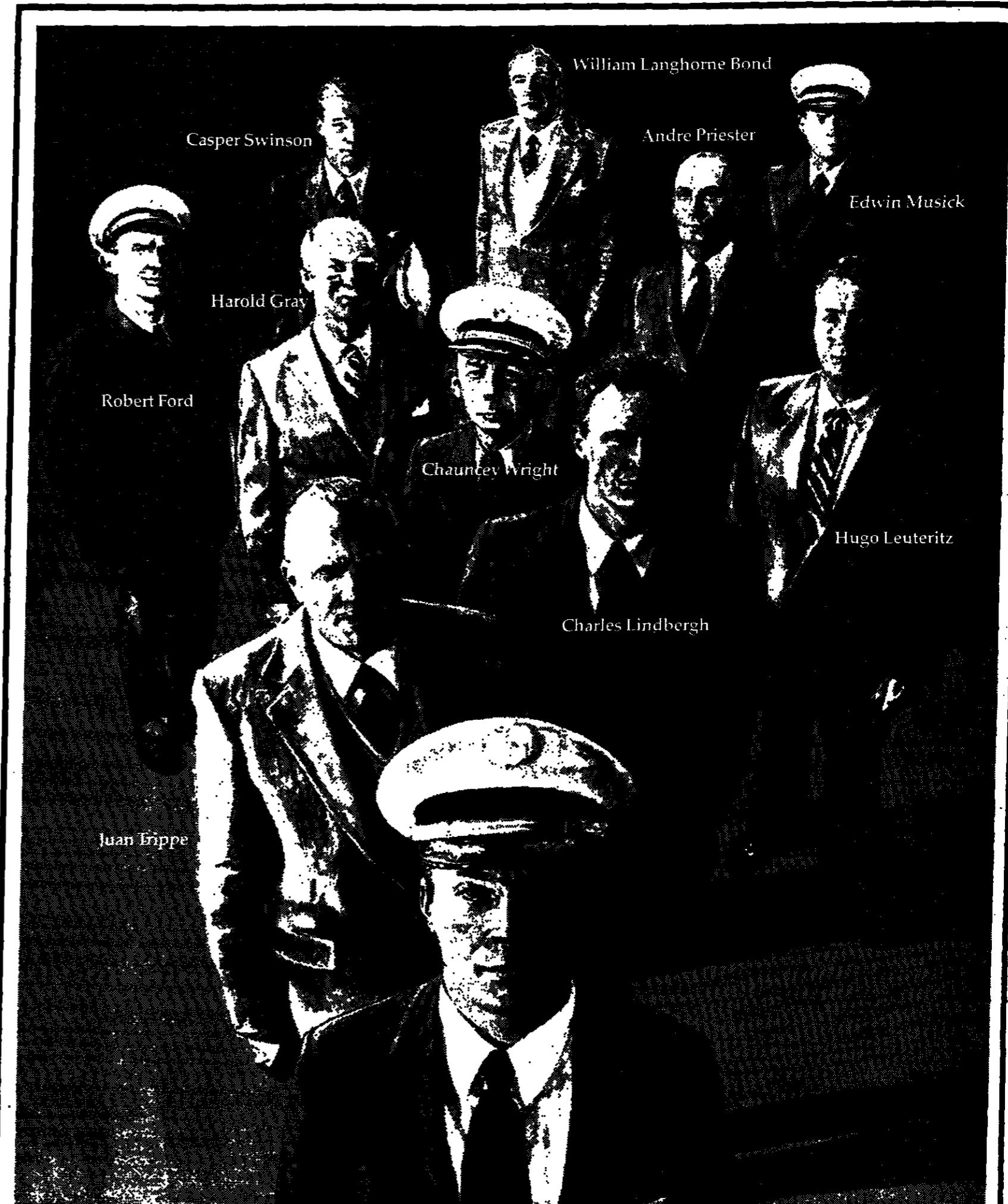
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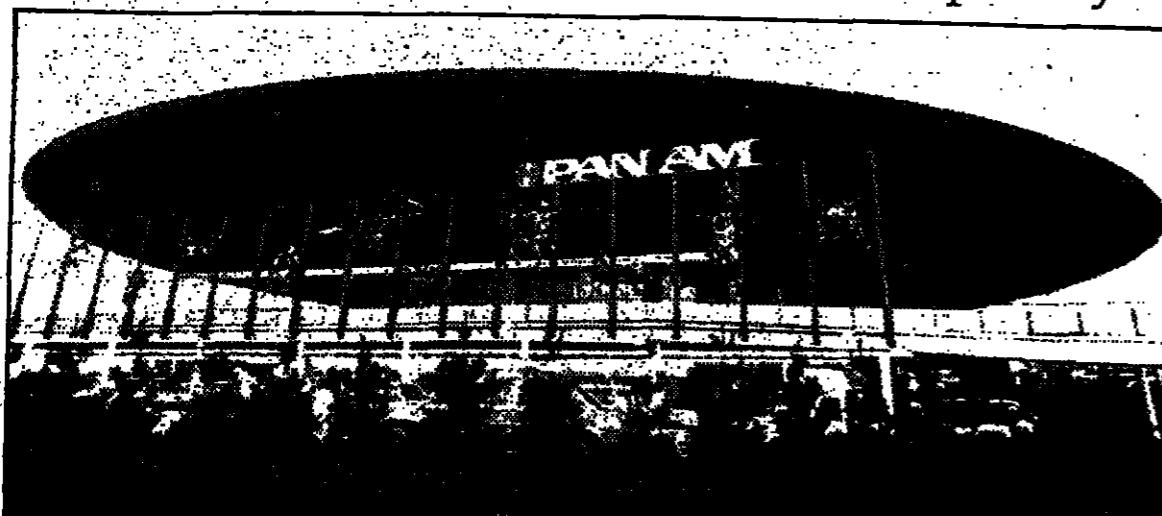
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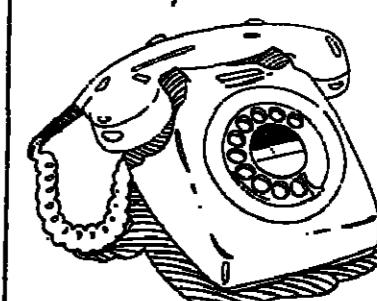
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The Generals in Turkey

It is fairly obvious what Turkey's generals want from Bülent Ecevit, who was three times premier and is his country's best-known democrat. They want him to say everything has been dandy in Ankara since the junta dissolved Parliament in 1980. They would like him to say that Turkey is still "not ready" for self-rule.

But Ecevit cannot and will not — to his honor and to Ankara's shame. Having just served three months in prison, Ecevit now faces a sentence of five years for allegedly giving an interview to a Norwegian newspaper. He denies giving any interviews in the last month. But suppose he had spoken. Is Turkey's security so fragile that no negative echoes are allowed, even among the fijords?

When the generals took command, they made the credible claim that democracy was menaced by terrorism. With the help of martial law, the violence ebbed. They also asserted

ed, less credibly, that only military rule could end Turkey's roaring inflation and industrial stagnation. The economy has perked up a bit thanks in part to generous loans from Turkey's allies, but at the cost of censorship and the jailing of trade unionists.

The West's help was given on the understanding that Turkey's junta meant to restore democracy. It now appears that the generals want something that looks like democracy but without the inconvenience of parties or politicians. It is the kind of double-talk one expects from that other junta, in Warsaw.

Democrats in Turkey apparently believe it is worth a jail sentence to say as much. But the Reagan administration will not say anything out loud about the generals' broken promises — and can produce little evidence that private pressure works. All the more reason for democrats elsewhere to speak out.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Caribbean Maneuvering

The Reagan administration is proceeding toward negotiations with Nicaragua in a strange way. Having renewed its offer to discuss the eight points it raised last summer, the administration is holding back from opening talks. Officials suggest it would help if the Sandinistas staved in their juice a bit more and even if they worried whether Washington might be aiding their political foes. Until the United States can verify that Managua's support for the guerrillas in El Salvador slows, it is said, the administration will simply "study" the scene.

A similar twist is evident in the administration's dealings with Cuba. Evidently dissatisfied with their contacts with the Reagan team so far, the Cubans have been reaching out to other Americans to advertise a readiness for wide-ranging negotiations; and they have reportedly dropped their longtime insistence that the United States start by ending its general embargo on trade with Havana. In seeming response, the administration this week took up one of the few pieces of slack in the embargo by reimposing certain currency restrictions — a move likely to cut travel to Cuba by American tourists and businessmen. The reason given was to reduce Cuba's earnings "at a time when Cuba is actively sponsoring armed violence against our friends and allies."

There is the hint of a pattern in the official reaction to the interest in negotiations ex-

pressed by the two Marxist regimes. The United States appears to be setting as something of a precondition — the end of military-aid operations — what one might have expected to be on the table in talks. The Reagan administration is raising the ante in a way that seems almost calculated to embarrass those in the Nicaraguan and Cuban leaderships who may have argued in favor of giving negotiations a try.

There is a rationale for playing hard to get. It is that the Nicaraguan and Cuban regimes are on the ropes and that the United States can get a better deal by pushing hard; meanwhile, those regimes must be disabused of the notion that they can play the harmonica of American public opinion and wring concessions from the American government for free. If this is the administration's tactic, however, it is not using it very smoothly. It risks conveying the impression that it would prefer negotiations to fail so that a harder policy could then be tried.

We trust that the administration has nothing like that in mind. Such is the history of tension and misunderstanding between the United States and the two Caribbean places that no one can be sanguine about negotiations. Surely, however, the administration is not so lacking in confidence or capacity that it cannot sit down with Managua and Havana and give talks a fair chance.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Letters

Scornful

Regarding the review of Jonathan Schell's "The Fate of the Earth" (IHT, April 15): From John Leonard's scornful review one might conclude that it is silly to argue against nuclear annihilation because all the arguments have already been proposed. So let's forget about it, shall we?

THOMAS ATKEN.

Americans

Regarding "A Restuffed America Is Forgetting Europe" (IHT, April 15): European affairs are no longer the only foreign affairs of interest to Americans, and the take up a smaller portion of the total attention given to non-domestic events. But I believe that we Americans are paying more attention than formerly to international matters — imported products and entertainment, foreign news in politics and trade. To say that America is forgetting Europe would seem to be an exaggeration.

WILLIAM B. STEIN.

No to Exile

Regarding the front-page report (IHT, March 24) that Lech Wałęsa has refused an offer to leave Poland with his family:

Gen. Jaruzelski had previously been reported to have made a similar offer to the almost 4,000 Solidarność activists languishing in prisons or detention centers. The present offer scheme to get rid of the entire Solidarność leadership brings out in bold relief the real purpose of martial law.

Jaruzelski originally hinted that in time the regime would be willing to deal with Solidarność once again, and that the suppression of civil rights was to be only temporary. Yet more than four months into martial law, detentions and new arrests continue.

In spite of moral and physical pressures, the detained leaders reject the exile offer, showing their courage and resolve. Criminals would probably snatch at such a chance, but Wałęsa and his freely

elected fellow leaders of the independent labor movement are not criminals but patriots.

Jaruzelski must be condemned by the civilized world and especially by the international labor movement. International conventions, of which Poland is a signatory, guarantee workers the right to establish and join organizations of their own choosing. Surely Poland's continued membership in the International Labor Organization should be made subject to its adherence to international agreements.

The situation in Poland calls for a prompt, united and determined action by the West, as well as by appropriate international bodies. Jaruzelski is gambling on the West's procrastination.

W. ZACHARIAŚIEWICZ,
Marbella, Spain.

Cousins

Regarding "International Law and the Falklands" (IHT, April 13): William Pfaff has his facts wrong. The man appointed to govern the Malvinas Islands is not Gen. Luciano Benjamín Menéndez (an ultra-nationalist alleged to have abetted death squads as commander of the 3d Army Corps in Córdoba) but a cousin, Gen. Mario Menéndez, about whom little is known.

The error invalidates the writer's argument that "if Argentina were not a military dictatorship and did not appoint such men to such posts, what has happened might be tolerable."

JORGE VARTPARONIAN,
Buenos Aires.

More Falklands

President Reagan has failed to join in the economic and political sanctions against Argentina that Britain and other European countries have imposed. America must remember this failure the next time it looks to the Europeans for support of sanctions that it wishes to impose.

J.W. BOURNE
Newbury, England.

Regarding "Britannia Awakened at Sunset" (IHT, April 13): Throughout most of her span, Al-

bion has never fought without the aid of allies. Even with them, dragging of feet before the fray was actually entered has absorbed much of England's time, as evidenced by the military help that Poland, Norway, Denmark and Finland received in the last great Unpleasantness.

When, in 1961, a British naval vessel was dispatched to quell Captain Henrique Galvão's mutiny on board the Portuguese passenger liner Santa Maria, her majesty's ship predictably "ran out of gas." If some such tactic could be employed now by that armada creeping toward the Falklands, British pomposity would not be the cause of an awful lot of bloody noses.

ERIC ERTMAN.

Copenhagen

Regarding "International Law and the Falklands" (IHT, April 13): William Pfaff has his facts wrong. The man appointed to govern the Malvinas Islands is not Gen. Luciano Benjamín Menéndez (an ultra-nationalist alleged to have abetted death squads as commander of the 3d Army Corps in Córdoba) but a cousin, Gen. Mario Menéndez, about whom little is known.

The Falklands crisis, which should have been settled many years ago in a more peaceful climate, brings to mind the advice of Lao-tse in 500 B.C.: "In the governance of empires, big things must be dealt with while they are still small, and then big things need never be dealt with."

FELIX GREENE.

London

On Austria

The special supplement on Austria (IHT, March 23) has set many Austrians wondering whether its lack of information or lack of fairness which produced this one-sided, biased picture of the state of the Austrian economy. Thus, David Hemeser sees Austrian bankers and business leaders shaking in their boots in fear of a crisis like that of the 1920s. Surely this specter haunts all Western Europe today, but Hemeser forgets to add that Austria, with an unemployment rate of 2.4 percent in 1981 and an expected rate of no more than 3.2 percent in 1982, is far away from that dreadful watermark that almost any other European country. A look at OECD reports on Austria, including the most recent one, suffices to correct the overly pessimistic impression conveyed by this supplement.

MARIA MAERZ

Vienna.

April 22: From Our Pages of 75 and 50 Years Ago

1907: Revolutionaries in Persia

ST. PETERSBURG — The continuation of disorders in Persia near the Russian frontier, which threatens the tranquillity of the Russian province of Yerevan, is causing serious anxiety in government circles here. According to the latest dispatches, Sardar Khanat Makin was forced to flee by the Revolutionary party and has taken refuge on Russian territory. His palace, with all its famous treasures, was plundered by the mob. The Russian Minister of War had ordered the garrison of Nahichevan to be reinforced. The Novoye Vremya publishes a sensational article openly accusing the Dragoman of the British Legation in Tehran of fomenting troubles with the hope that they will spread to Russian territory.

1932: Germany 'More Dangerous'

PARIS — An editorial in the Herald reads: "An examination of the maladjustment and disorder of our western world today leads the student inescapably to Germany. It is a danger center to whomsoever is related to it, financially, commercially or politically. Germany is drifting into such a state of material and spiritual demoralization that all who deal with it must exercise the same precautions of self-defense as though they were in contact with a victim of contagious disease. Germany in its day of weakness, in its leaden and dispirited malingerer, is more dangerous to Europe than it ever was, for neither it nor its neighbor can foretell the next outbreak of ruthless thought or action."

For All Parties, More Is at Stake Than Islands
A Principle That Needs Defending

By James Reston

WASHINGTON — President Reagan keeps trying to charm Britain and Argentina into a compromise over the Falkland Islands, as if there were no differences between the aggressors and the defenders. But there is a problem beyond the Falklands.

In a brief news conference while the Royal Navy was approaching Argentine waters, the president praised Secretary of State Haig for a "magnificent effort" to arrange a compromise, and said the United States would try "to continue the process."

Considering the failure so far of Al Haig's "magnificent effort," it's odd that the president didn't come out clear and strong against the military conquest of these islands by the Argentine generals.

For this may be the only thing at this late date that might avoid a war in the South Atlantic, and restrain the use of force to settle political objectives in Afghanistan, and for using the Cubans to apply force in Africa, and for applying indirect threats of military intervention in Poland.

Much more is at stake than the Falklands. There are conflicts over territory and sovereignty all over the world: in divided Germany, in divided Korea, along the Asian border between China and the Soviet Union, in Sinai between Israel and Egypt, in Kashmir between India and Pakistan, and even in Canada over the independence of French-speaking Quebec.

The United States can be even-handed about who has "sovereignty" over the Falklands, or what should be done with the conflict between the Russians and Japan

over the Russian occupation of the Kurile Islands chain, or who has the best claim in the innumerable border disputes between the nations of Africa.

But on the use of military force to settle these questions, as the Argentine government has done in the Falklands, there is general agreement that it would lead to chaos and maybe to world war.

In the first place, the United States is bound by treaty under the United Nations Charter to oppose the use or threat of military force to settle international disputes, and even if the United Nations doesn't have the authority to sustain this principle, it is in the interests of the United States to do so.

The Reagan administration has been confused and selective in applying this principle. With good reason, it has condemned Moscow for using force to achieve its political objectives in Afghanistan, and for using the Cubans to apply force in Africa, and for applying

indirect threats of military intervention in Poland.

At the same time, it has been hesitant to condemn Israel for bombing the nuclear facilities in Iraq, or taking over the Golan Heights, or using force against the Armenians in Nagorno-Karabakh on the West Bank, and while it mummurs against this use of force, it continues to finance Israeli policies it opposes.

Accordingly, there is now confusion even among the allies about whether the United States can be relied upon to defend the principle of opposing the use of force to settle

the international disputes. For example, The Economist in London, which used to be on Reagan's side, wondered the other day about the consequences of his amiable evenhandedness in the face of Argentina's aggression in the Falklands.

This "have-it-both-ways" irresolution on the part of the United States. The Economist said, "will lose British popular support for America's nuclear policies and deployment, and for its European, its NATO and its Soviet policies."

There is perhaps still time before a naval clash in the South Atlantic. For example, The Economist said, "will be ruled out, and with U.S. help the best Britain could expect would be a compromise which gave the islanders the best deal available under Argentine sovereignty."

A Splendid Little War?

By William Pfaff

PARIS — When the Falkland Islands crisis broke out, most of the serious London papers were deeply defeatist about the outcome. They criticized the Conservative government of Margaret Thatcher for its bellicosity, and wrote gloomily about Argentine strength, the distances involved, the uselessness of the islands to Britain, the stubbornness of the islanders in refusing to become Argentine.

Mrs. Thatcher could surely imagine nothing better to hear a few weeks from now.

The fortunes of her government depend upon the fortunes of war — or of an intervening diplomacy. But for the British people, something much more important has been invoked, touching upon the sources of national self-respect.

After nearly 50 years of frustration, declining power, the humiliations imposed by the loss of industrial competitiveness and, thereby, of national influence, the British people would appear to see in this affair something like a last chance

or a new chance.

They have to do this right. The issues are clear and the cause is just, or as just as such causes ever are. The enemy government is morally repugnant.

The military test is formidable, but there is no reason why it should not be mastered. The pro-occupation of the Argentine Army, as an Argentine officer confides, has been with putting down internal subversion. "We don't think much in terms of conventional war," he said. "We have no history of warfare."

The Royal Navy, on the other hand, is *une marine africaine* (a serious outfit), as a French naval observer wrote the other day. It has centuries behind it. This retired admiral, Antoine Sangnier, went on to say, "Something else, of the Argentine forces, is simple to rape and torture, but arm them thereby lose their souls. To fight on the field of combat demands a certain purity which the Argentine forces have lost."

Emotion

Possibly a Gallic and romantic view; or perhaps not. It remains that serving British officers have experienced one or another kind of action from Korea and Malaya to Aden and Belfast, over most of the last 30 years. They ought to know how to do what has been given to do in the Falklands, if the affair does come to a test of arms.

The emotion which has been evoked among the ordinary British is a political datum of the first importance — this beligerence, even bloodthirstiness, beyond the English élite. It provides a lesson in how important war really is to nationalism, as well as to national spirit — to the formation and sustaining of national spirit.

Commentators talk often enough of dictators distracting their people from internal troubles through foreign adventures. This is exactly what General Galtieri has done for Argentina. It works. The Argentine people, who were in the streets by the thousands to protest against the military junta's policies a few days before the Falklands invasion, were out in greater thousands a few days later to celebrate the Falklands conquest.

Collective, primitive emotion is at work, the aroused emotion of the group: the pack, the people, the family defending itself, but also out to conquer, to prevail. It is an instinct of survival, pre-civilized, primordial, but at the core of civilized community as well. It is this which drives people to collective effort and collective success in peace as well as war. What else lies behind Japan's immense national efforts, or those of the Europeans rebuilding society after the world wars? In peace or war, nations search for collective fulfillment, collective predominance.

Dangerous

Primitive emotion is dangerous, which is precisely why human intelligence has attempted to surround and blunt emotion with convention and procedure, to rationalize it in many ways.

Britain has not been a successful nation since the war. It has looked for national redefinition and has not really found it. Externally, it has looked for a new role in a supposed special relationship with the United States that the latter has never been prepared to concede. It looked for a role first in rejecting Europe and then in a grudging acceptance of Europe. It still has not found what it wants and what it has needed.

Now, perhaps, ephemeral, there is national unity on an external issue. It is unity with potentially anti-American forces. The United States role in the Falklands matter has provoked a great deal of resentment. Secretary of State Alexander Haig's mediation notwithstanding, the actions and comments of President Ronald Reagan and United Nations Ambassador Jean Kirkpatrick have seemed to convey, as one London writer says, "all the devous moral ambiguity of the American approach to Vichy France in the early days of the Second World War."

The unity that Britain has found is a moral unity — in, of all things, the rescue of 1,800 islanders from the hands of Latin American dictators. Can this be serious? It is just possible that it is.

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Farm Aid and International Darwinism

By Jean Mayer

BOSTON — Since World War II, the United States has been the world's bulwark against famine. In the eyes of many foreigners, and in those of many Americans, this has made up for the shortcomings they have seen and continue to see in American foreign policy. But now Washington has turned its back on America's human values and on the poorest of its neighbors.

The availability of food per person is probably somewhat greater today than 20 years ago. Total production is far more than enough to prevent famine and even malnutrition — if the food were better distributed. More food is needed to feed the world's expanding population, partly because local production should keep pace with local population and partly because, as more people grow richer, their consumption of animal products increases, which in turn means they use much more grain. In America, for example, 90 percent of

France's Former African Colonies Retain Close Military and Monetary Ties to Paris

By Alan Cowell

New York Times Service

A BIDJAN, Ivory Coast — When Graham Greene toured a part of West Africa in the 1930s, his journey took him across the border between Liberia and what was then the French colony of Guinea. As Mr. Greene recounts the story, the Liberians did not call their neighbor "Guinea," but "France" so pervasive was French colonial influence.

The anecdote, told in Mr. Greene's "Journey Without Maps," is illuminating, for it sums up an aspect of European colonial rule in Africa that still has a strong impact more than two decades after foreign rule gave way to independence.

Where the British, personified in the aloof district officer, clad in starched knee-shorts and topes, kept a reserved distance between the rulers and the ruled, the French sought to implant their notions of culture and civilization to a much deeper level, imposing a style of rule that was intended to stamp a sense of "French-ness" on territories and people far distant from Paris.

Such was the French desire to fuse colonies and metropolis that, in 1902, a French scholar, known only as Dr. Barot, drew up the ground rules for marriage between colonists and African women in a book called "A Practical Guide for Europeans in West Africa."

The aim of such liaisons, Dr. Barot insisted, was to make Africa French, and he produced the startling conclusion that "it is by creating mulatto races that we most easily Galicize West Africa." In the British colonial book, such intimation of miscegenation was strictly unacceptable.

Colonial Styles

These days, the differing colonial styles have borne fruit. Politically, the British tend to be kept at a distance by their former colonies, but the French pride themselves on a closeness of relationship exemplified in the pre-independence days when African politicians, such as Félix Houphouët-Boigny of the Ivory Coast and Leopold S. Senghor of Senegal, served as deputies in the French Parliament before becoming presidents of their own countries. Mr. Houphouët-Boigny also served as a minister in the government of De Gaulle, who called the Africans "my children."

There are few Britons serving as government officials in Africa, but the French have, to a much greater extent, clung on. Of the 65,000 Frenchmen in the Ivory Coast — four times as many as at independence in 1960 — a third are employees of the Ivory Coast government, serving as economic and military advisers, presidential aides, and teachers of subjects ranging from physics to gymnasium.

Altogether, there are 350,000 French people living in Africa, not simply as expatriate technicians or in business, but also in high echelons of government.

In the Central African Republic, the head of the presidential bodyguard is a Frenchman. One out of every four people in Libreville, the capital of Gabon, is French. As a civil servant in Chad who pays his salary, and the official who vouchsafes that the funds come from Paris.

As a supplier of combat troops in Africa, France is second only to Cuba, with almost 10,000 regular soldiers, apart from military advisers, stationed in Gabon, the Central African Republic, the Ivory Coast, Senegal, and Djibouti. There are French bases on two Indian Ocean islands still under French control — Réunion and Mayotte — and the French Air Force has Jaguar strike aircraft stationed in Senegal and Gabon.

Underpinning the relationship with the former colonies is a financial arrangement whereby the French Treasury supports and guarantees



The New York Times

the convertibility of the CFA franc — a currency used in many former French colonies in Africa — so that Paris imposes fiscal restraint and retains influence in the economic life of its former possessions. (CFA stands for African Financial Community.)

While the relationship has, by and large, run smoothly, it is not without critics, and the advent of Socialist rule in Paris, under President François Mitterrand, has raised questions about how the Socialist Party will reconcile the ideals it espoused while in opposition with the realities of government.

Those ideals have led the Socialist Party, in the past, to voice concern about human rights violations in such countries as Zaire and Guinea and about the nature of French military assistance that cements some African governments in power. The ideals, however, collide with a powerful, mercantile sense of economic self-interest in France, where commerce with Africa accounts for 11 percent of total trade.

"The Socialists have displayed a certain amount of resilience in adjusting their dogma," said one U.S. diplomat in Africa. "Mitterrand is quite sincere about wishing to realign the personal relationships that [former President Valéry] Giscard d'Estaing maintained with African leaders with relationships on a state-to-state basis. There is a desire to see greater democratic practice, but that's where the resilience comes in."

There is a strong interdependence between France and its former colonies but, Western economists say, it is the Africans who stand to lose most from a break in the relationship. There are a number of West

The Socialist victory in France sent a shudder through many of the former French colonies in Africa — so that Paris imposes fiscal restraint and retains influence in the economic life of its former possessions. (CFA stands for African Financial Community.)

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African countries where, without the French, things would collapse," a Western European diplomat said.

But France also needs Africa. Twenty percent of its oil comes from West Africa, where the French stake in the petroleum industry is increasingly being challenged by the United States. France gets the bulk of its strategic minerals, such as cobalt and uranium, from Africa, while the overall economic pattern has provided a virtual extension of the French domestic market in France's favor. The 350,000 French in Africa, generally, live pretty well, while, back home, many of their countrymen are unemployed.

French overseas aid in 1980 totaled \$2.4 billion, and two thirds of that went to sub-Saharan Africa. But, as is often the case with development aid, much of it is recycled through a distant government's treasury and sent back to its source. Thus, much of French assistance is tied to the purchase of French goods, or, Western sources said, to the salary payments of French technical experts and advisers.

The development aid also nurtures a healthy market for the French. The French import bill from Africa in 1980 stood at around \$10 billion, but French exports to Africa were worth over \$12 billion, two thirds of this amount going to French-speaking Africa.

Trade is centered on the countries using the CFA franc. Most French-speaking nations, these days, are in deficit to the French Treasury, but the system maintains its advantages for both sides and has proved resilient enough to bear the strains of economic disasters in Chad and the Central African Republic. (Chad, Central African Republic, Togo, Niger, Cameroon, Benin, Gabon, The Congo, Upper Volta, Ivory Coast, Niger and Senegal use the CFA franc. Fifty CFA francs equal one French franc.)

The deficit, a Western economist said, represents only a small fraction of France's overall wealth, while the convertibility of the currency — and the fiscal discipline accompanying France's support for it — have helped two French-speaking countries, the Ivory Coast and Cameroon, achieve economic successes. In both cases, the economist said, French technical assistance and advice has been a critical factor in the formulation of economic policy.

From the French viewpoint, according to a U.S. study, "unrestricted transferability of the CFA franc among the member states and France greatly assists French commercial interests, particularly in small and medium-sized transactions which tend to dominate commerce in this part of the world."

The recycling of profits and remittances offsets much of the cost of French bilateral assistance to Ivory Coast," the study says.

A Western economist said: "Elsewhere in Africa, when you get into a financial bind, you just turn on the printing presses and print more money. You can't do that with the CFA franc."



The Associated Press

Reporter's Exposés Get Official Backing in China

By Liu Hsiung Shing

The Associated Press

PEKING — "The people's reporter writes for the people," says the red silk banner above Gu Lei's cluttered desk at the People's Daily.

Mr. Gu, 59, is China's most formidable reporter. As the top investigative journalist for the Communist Party's official newspaper, the towering, soft-spoken former army officer is one of the few reporters in China who can choose his own assignments and travel at will.

Mr. Gu has been indirectly but largely responsible for the firing of more than 15 powerful party officials in the provinces.

Most of his stories are exposés of unrighted wrongs dating from the Cultural Revolution, the 1966-76 period of chaos that now may be safely attacked. Mr. Gu was a victim of those times. He was forbidden to write. He was forced to do manual labor at the People's Daily, and he was followed constantly by an army guard.

Now he sifts through the most important of thousands of grievance letters, picking the most politically significant to follow up.

For this he earns 180 yuan (\$93) a month, about as much as a vice minister in the government. But he has exceptional prestige, influence and access to secret information.

"It's not just me," Mr. Gu said in a recent interview. "People perceive me as a representative of the People's Daily — voice of the party Central Committee." As a senior party cadre, Mr. Gu can see documents restricted to Rank-12 cadres and above.

China has 20,000 reporters and editors at 382 newspapers, 99 radio and 38 television stations reaching an estimated 1 billion people. Recently, a new wave of investigative

journalism has swept China — with official sanction.

Almost every day brings new revelations of corruption or crime in high places. Sheet falsifying of news is out now, although selectivity remains in. Even the People's Daily admitted in a public self-criticism that it knowingly lied in the past.

"Our idea of a time element" — getting the news out quickly — "is to serve politics, and sometimes it is necessary to postpone publication of certain stories," Mr. Gu said.

Although the Chinese "applaud the American political reporting on Watergate," such an exposé would be unlikely here, Mr. Gu said.

"Serving politics sometimes does a disservice to the state," Mr. Gu said, citing an official decision in 1976 to delay reporting of the Tangshan earthquake in which 200,000 people died. "We were afraid to let foreigners see the disaster. As a result, we didn't seek international aid that would have helped us rebuild rapidly."

The capsizing of an oil rig in the Bohai Gulf in November, 1980, in which 72 persons died, was suppressed for eight months, until the foreign press heard of it. China's news reporters were unleashed only after senior officials apparently decided it was time to go after the "petroleum mafia" that was obstructing economic policy.

The result was a series in which two reporters, Chen Qi and Liu Funghe, traced causes of the disaster and found gross negligence. The oil minister was fired, a vice minister disciplined and others sent to jail.

Because Chinese reporters always are government functionaries, exposing wrongdoing sometimes is less important than effecting reform.

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Bulgaria (air)	\$ 330.00	165.00	92.00	North (air)	\$ 810.00	405.00	225.00
Canada (air)	\$ 330.00	115.00	63.00	Pakistan (air)	\$ 330.00	165.00	92.00
Cyprus (air)	\$ 230.00	115.00	63.00	Poland (air)	\$ 230.00	115.00	63.00
Czechoslovakia (air)	\$ 230.00	115.00	63.00	Portuguese, French (air)	\$ 248.00	124.00	69.00
Denmark (air)	\$ 990.00	495.00	270.00	R.E.C. (air)	\$ 7,200.00	3,600.00	1,980.00
Egypt (air)	\$ 248.00	124.00	63.00	Romania (air)	\$ 230.00	115.00	63.00
Ethiopia (air)	\$ 330.00	165.00	92.00	Saudi Arabia (air)	\$ 248.00	124.00	69.00
Finland (air)	\$ 810.00	405.00	225.00	South America (air)	\$ 330.00	165.00	92.00
France	\$ 720.00	360.00	190.00	Spain (air)	\$ 102.00	51.00	25.50
Germany	\$ 360.00	180.00	90.00	Sweden (air)	\$ 810.00	405.00	225.00
Great Britain	\$ 1,200.00	600.00	300.00	Switzerland	\$ 320.00	160.00	90.00
Greece	\$ 2,700.00	1,350.00	675.00	Tunisia (air)	\$ 230.00	115.00	63.00
Hungary (air)	\$ 230.00	115.00	63.00	Turkey (air)	\$ 230.00	115.00	63.00
Iraq (air)	\$ 248.00	124.00	63.00	U.A.E (air)	\$ 330.00	165.00	92.00
Iraq (air)	\$ 248.00	124.00	63.00	U.S.S.R. (air)			

New Shows From Old Lloyd Webber Discs

By Sheridan Morley
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — A week of curious remnants, not least those of Andrew Lloyd Webber, who will doubtless soon be giving us his old laundry lists choreographed by Gillian Lynne. What we have at the Palace, in "Song and Dance," are in fact a couple of his old records, one of which, "Tell Me on a Sunday," was seen on television 15 months ago as a song cycle in performance by Marti Webb, while the other, "Variations," is perhaps most famous as the theme tune for commercial television's top-rated arts program, "The South Bank Show."

There is of course no fundamental reason why records should not be turned into shows (that was after all how both "Jesus Christ Superstar" and "Evita" came about) so long as the conversion is efficient; my objection here is that whereas in those two previous Lloyd Webber instances the records were given to immensely talented choreographic directors Jim Sharman and Harold Prince, who took them to pieces and put them back together again in totally original theatrical forms, on this occasion the plan has been considerably less ambitious.

Thus we get, for the "Song" first half of the evening, an onstage orchestra with Webb stationing on a revolving downstage podium solemnly belting her way through 20 numbers (not all different) as if in a recording studio, where at least an invited audience would not have been expected to pay. No attempt to open up the songs, provide much of a plot, introduce other characters; no attempt even to improve on Don Black's original lyrics, which are distinctly sub-Sondheim, as can be discovered by comparing the use of similar Hollywood-success and marital-failure themes in even so disastrous a Sondheim show as "Merrily We Roll Along."

Then, leaving Webb breathless at center stage, we go off for a long interval, and when we get back there is Wayne Sleep plus eight dancers doing some oddly nebulous sub-Jerome Robbins routines, many of which look as though they were cut from the out-of-

town tour of "West Side Story." Sleep seems perpetually determined to be a lovable dancing clown, apparently in everlasting audition for "Yankee Doodle Dandy," while his backup team all manage to look like Mia Farrow under water.

But at least this dance second half does seem to have found a natural dynamism of its own, and will doubtless appeal to the public-gang groups who still can't get into "Cats." For the rest, it is to be hoped that when (as has just been announced) Lloyd Webber takes charge of the Old Vic as a home for the British musical, "Song and Dance" is the kind of show he will stage on Sunday nights for his friends rather than during the week for paying customers.

* * *

Another television spin-off is to be found at Drury Lane, where the four stars of the satirical "Not the Nine O'Clock News" are briefly to be seen live in "Not in Front of the Audience," a compilation of some of their classic sketches, plus a few new numbers of surprising inadequacy. The huge empty spaces of the Lane's stage are not in fact suited to what is generally very close-up material, and in an attempt to bridge the gaps some very good tight material (notably the Reagan press conference routine) has been blown up to bursting point and then, alas, beyond. The brilliantly written souvenir program would be funnier if there was not the uneasy feeling that the kind of rip-offs it castigates are also to be found within the very show it promotes.

* * *

Some fair better revue sketches and some more thoughtful playing were to be found at the Lyric, Hammersmith, last week during an all-too-short visit by the Cambridge Footlights in their "Beyond the Footlights" an anthology of recent undergraduate material from a one-university in the world that can boast a one-servant-family crisis center, a campaign for real cognac and a KGB student recruitment stall. It can now also boast a

lady called Emma Thompson who looks set for some sort of professional stage stardom.

* * *

Meanwhile, the Mayfair Theatre, which I have long thought a perfect and shamefully underused home for the kind of dinner or cabaret theater more familiar in Berlin and New York than London, now has a show called "Boogies" that is right for the space, though sadly not in many other respects.

The notion here seems to have been that as every decade from the 1940s through to the 1980s has produced its characteristic sister acts, from the Andrews through the McGuire's and the Beverleys to the Shangrillas and the Pointers, it might be fun to put them all together and see what develops.

Not a lot does, largely because three energetic but otherwise unenthralling performers (Leonie Hofmeyr, Sarah McNair and Michele Maxwell) seem uncertain whether they are supposed to be celebrating, commenting on or parodying the acts they recall. As a result, Stuart Hobbs' production veers from wartime newspaper stills projected on a screen to a rubber-gloved mockery of our own dear Beverly Sisters in a state of aimless animation. Token comment, token impersonation, a lot of screaming toward the end and overall a good idea gone wrong because nobody seems to have known how to follow it through.

Better news, however, at Hampstead, where the prolific Mustapha Matura has a savagely funny tragedy called "Meetings" about two wealthy Trinidadians, one of whom (Rudolph Walker) wants to get back to his gastronomic and religious roots among the witch doctors while his wife (Corinne Skinner-Carter) is slowly poisoning her neighbors with imported American synthetic cigarettes. The marriage is predictably not an easy one ("I marry thinking man with diploma, no monkey man") but out of a stern moral tale about the corruption of progress Matura has also drawn a very crafty comedy about kitchen life amid the laminated cabinets and microwave culture of a too rapidly emergent nation.

Canada's Best-Selling High Priestess of Angst

By Judy Klemensrud
New York Times

NEW YORK — Margaret Atwood is a national heroine in Canada. People follow her on the streets and in stores, seeking autographs and wanting to discuss the characters in her novels — most of whom are intelligent, self-absorbed modern women, searching for identity. These women also suffer greatly, and as a result, some Canadian critics have dubbed her "the high priestess of angst."

"My women suffer because most of the women I talk to seem to have suffered," the 42-year-old Toronto-based author said in a recent interview in New York. "But you don't hear about it because women's suffering is seen as passive. But there are many women who, facing an ordeal, don't stick their heads in the oven or jump off a bridge. Instead they go out and confront their monster and triumph over it."

This philosophy has, in part, guided the prolific Atwood in much of her writing (six novels, nine books of poetry and one book of criticism, with a total of about a million copies in print). Her novels regularly make the best-seller lists in Canada, where she is chairman of the 350-member Writers' Union of Canada.

Popularity in U.S.

But only in the last few years has she gained major popularity in the United States. During the 1970s she was mainly a literary cult figure, read by a devoted group of feminists who were taken with the role reversals of her male and female characters. In such acclaimed Arwood novels as "Surfacing," "Lady Oracle" and "Life Before Man," women hunt, split logs, make campfires, while men often cook and take care of their households.

In her new novel, "Bodily Harm" (Simon & Schuster, \$14.50), the major character is a young "lifestyle" journalist named Rennie, a woman who writes about such things as "drain-chain jewelry" and other such trends. After a portion of Rennie's left breast is removed because of cancer, she loses her lover and then flees to Toronto for a vacation on a newly independent Caribbean island. She becomes caught up in a revolution and eventually is imprisoned. But the suffering heroine triumphs and returns to Canada determined to write not about "lifestyles" but about the corrupt regime on the island.

Not Strictly Feminist

Despite her subjects and her characters, Atwood insists that she is not strictly a feminist novelist. "Of course, I'm a feminist," she said. "But on the other hand, do I think that all men should be herded up and shoved off the cliff? The answer is no. So I think I'm one of those people in between the two extremes. I don't think women

mothers or flower arrangers. I think that if feminism is defined too narrowly, we're going to lose a lot of women."

Atwood said that Rennie in "Bodily Harm" reflected how she currently feels about the women's movement. "I think that women are going to start saying, 'Look at men. They're suffering a lot. Let's pay some attention to them.'"

"What you're dealing with now," she went on, "is several generations of women's movement. You're dealing with Betty Friedan, who was way out ahead of it in the 1960s, and you're dealing with the 1969-1974 bloc, who were quite outspoken and somewhat extremist. And then I think a generation came along that got the benefits without having to undergo the extreme confrontations and they are rather off-hand about a lot of things that would grip the teeth of a slightly older feminist. She got her job, and she didn't have to fight for it too much. Her lover, Jake, is a bit Peacock-influenced in his sexuality, but this doesn't seem to bother her. She says, 'Let's not get too upright about this. Why make an issue?' I think we're going to see more of that in real life."

Atwood — Peggy to her friends — is 5 feet 3 inches tall, with bright blue eyes, inky brown curly hair and angular features unadorned by makeup. She speaks in a soft monotone, in an upper-class manner that might be called "To-

ronto joystick." But her personality is earthy and jovial. And unlike many of her characters, she seems to be very happy with her personal life. She lives in a Victorian house in Toronto with the novelist Graeme Gibson, 47, and their 6-year-old daughter, Jess. The couple have been together for 10 years and have no plans for marriage. "What would be the point?" the author said. "It's not economically necessary for me, and Graeme doesn't feel any great compulsion, and we're happy the way we are. I think we probably don't want to upset the apple cart."

When asked if her relationship had not been harmed by the fact that she is now better known and has sold more books, Atwood said evenly: "When I met Graeme, he had just published two novels himself and was well enough known that he didn't feel threatened by me. I think it's delicate, living in this kind of situation. But the advantage of living with another writer is that he knows what kind of cycles you're going through. He knows that if you've just finished a book, you're going to be depressed for a while, and things like that."

Atwood, daughter of an entomologist, graduated from the University of Toronto in 1961 and received an M.A. from Radcliffe College in 1962. She completed her course work toward a Ph.D. in Victorian literature at Harvard University but has yet to finish her thesis.



Credit: Press, The New York Times
Margaret Atwood

should be made to feel incompetent, subservient or inferior, nor do I think they should be put down for choosing to be married,

from \$1,000 to \$25,000, the median being around \$20,000 for colleges. One result is an after-life for public figures who might otherwise fade from view. Liddy, for some 70 appearances this year, will earn about \$280,000. In this business, talk is not cheap.

Also at the top of the campus popularity list today are prominent names connected with past presidential administrations, such as Henry A. Kissinger, Gerald R. Ford and Zbigniew Brzezinski, and figures associated with a cause or perhaps an anti-establishment point of view, like Jane Fonda, Dick Gregory, state Sen. Julian Bond of Georgia, consumer advocate Ralph Nader and William A. Rusher, publisher of the *The National Review*.

"We're looking for someone in the news who has something to say on classroom issues and who can draw between 300 and 1,000 people," explained Alice Solomon, a 22-year-old senior who heads the Program Board, the student-run speakers' bureau at Brandeis. Because college lectures circuit, speakers make sure to engage people students want to hear, like Liddy, who for each appearance was paid between \$3,500 and \$4,500, plus expenses, which at Brandeis included a limousine and professional bodyguards.

The college lecture circuit, a source of substantial revenue to dozens of figures in public life, has in the past decade grown into a multi-million-dollar industry. Speakers command fees ranging

from \$1,000 to \$25,000, the median being around \$20,000 for colleges. One result is an after-life for public figures who might otherwise fade from view. Liddy, for some 70 appearances this year, will earn about \$280,000. In this business, talk is not cheap.

But along with issues and politics comes a dose of lighter fare on the college circuit. "This year, non-sense sells," Karger observed.

Such attractions as the histories of the Three Stooges, horror films, Superman and "Star Wars," Lisa Birnbach, editor of "The Official Preppy Handbook," and soap opera stars are interspersed with speakers on black activism and women's rights in the lecture business' glossy sales materials.

Nevertheless, serious topics remain the first choice. And most schools, liberal or conservative, relish controversial speakers.

"We figure that just about everyone we have will offend someone," said Solomon. "But we're here to learn the value of ideas and the danger of suppressing ideas that might be offensive."

"We pride ourselves on liberalism and diversity," Trim said of the Wesleyan student body. "So if we don't get both sides, we're not doing our job."

bureau, reports that colleges ask for William E. Colby, former director of Central Intelligence, and Robert E. White, former U.S. ambassador to El Salvador.

Locore, whose representatives are in contact with colleges throughout the country, observes certain regional peculiarities.

"The West Coast is still booking things the East Coast did five years ago," said Kevin Flaherty of Brian Winthrop International Ltd. in New York. "Kids on the West Coast are into interstellar." His company books Robert Hastings, a lecturer on sightings of unidentified flying objects.

Students in different parts of the nation may react very differently to the same speaker. Why did some 100 protesters appear at Liddy's Brandeis appearance, and none in Denver?

"We're very conservative camp," explained Jefferson Upton, a 20-year-old junior in charge of the Denver lecture program.

Speakers themselves are divided in their impressions.

"There's a fantastic concern and awareness," said Gregory, the activist and comedian, who makes some 200 appearances a year. Bond disagreed.

"Students today are much more self-centered, very interested in themselves," he said.

"I think apathy is reversing," said Karger. "When the issues approach, students get involved."

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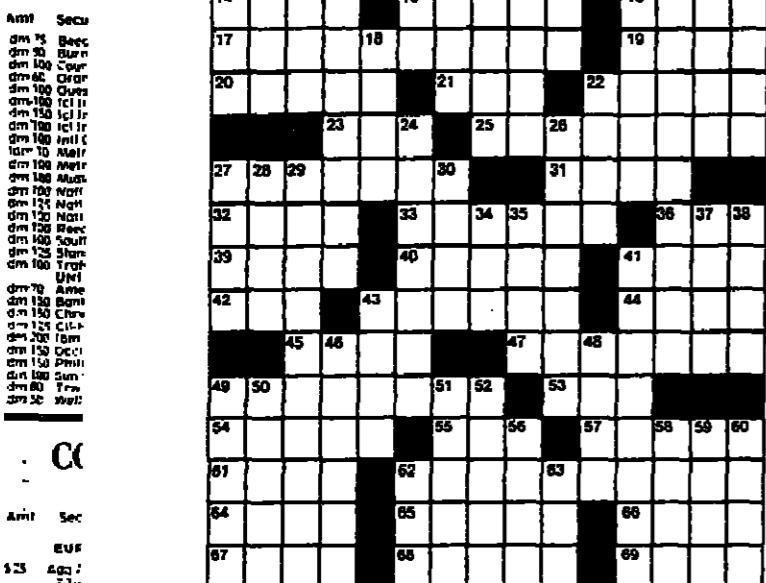
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CROSSWORD *Edited by Eugene T. Maleska*

ACROSS

1 Medics
5 O.T. term of unknown meaning
10 Word with way or step
14 Send out
15 Marlin fruit
16 Fairy-tale start
17 Flappers' drink
19 Actress Anna
20 Kilmer poem
21 Santa— Calif.
22 U.S. naval strategist
23 — Vegas
25 Native animal
27 British Columbia neighbor
31 Again
32 Diving bird
33 Mandarin, e.g.
35 Swiss river
39 Nick's pouch
40 Mend the shirring
41 Flirt
42 Tennis unit
43 Pub
44 — Indigo."
1931 song
45 Capital of Alsace, France
47 Sunday in Cadiz
49 Found the mean

53 — Passos
54 Cut into cubes
55 Undies item
57 Blue lake
61 Tiber-Burn man tongue
62 Still man
64 Hebrew month
65 On one's own
66 Plains Indian
67 He wrote "In the Room Room"
68 Mature
69 The Darlings' dog

18 Nicholas or Alexander
22 Explosive device
24 Activity in a warehouse
26 Sandwich of a sort
27 Wellaway!
28 Mislay
29 After-hours place for imbibing
30 Protector in Dogpatch
35 Lou: Slang
37 As easy as falling off
38 Decorate anew
41 Something left out
43 Anthropologist Franz
46 Interstice
48 Flame seeker
49 Larry or Polly
50 Stringed instrument
51 "Christ Stopped at" Levi
52 Sag
56 Last Stuart monarch
58 Pier, Joan architect
59 Kind of sign
60 Figure in a title search
62 Spoil
63 D.C. V.I.P.

DOWN

1 National
2 Sharif or Khayyam
3 Call to court
4 Exile: locale: 1615-21
5 Old French coin
6 Exile: locale: 1614-15
7 Food: Comb. for
8 Pertaining to birds
9 "Hickey, pickety, my black."
10 Prescription measure
11 Off the sauce
12 Vast amount
13 Dancer or Prancer, to Pierre

WEATHER

	HIGH	LOW	HIGH	LOW
ALGARVE	19	14	10	5
ALGIERS	19	16	6	4
AMSTERDAM	12	5	2	3
ATHENS	15	9	12	5
AUCKLAND	19	14	11	5
BELGRADE	20	16	8	5
BERLIN	10	5	3	2
BOSTON	21	19	7	4
BRUSSELS	19	14	2	2
BUCHAREST	11	9	4	2
BUDAPEST	11	9	2	2
Buenos Aires	21	16	10	5
CAPE TOWN	20	16	8	5
CASABLANCA	20	16	8	4
CHICAGO	7	4	1	1
COPENHAGEN	19	14	10	5
COSTA DEL SOL	19	14	13	8
DAMASCUS	20	14	7	4
DELHI	14	9	5	3
EDINBURGH	13	9	5	3
FLORENCE	17	12	2	2
FRANKFURT	15	9	4	2
GENEVA	4	2	1	1
HELSINKI	4	2	1	1
HONG KONG	20	16	21	7
HOUSTON	20	16	14	5
ISTANBUL	14	9	4	2
JERUSALEM	20	16	14	5
LAS PALMAS	21	16	14	5
LIMA	20	16	10	5
LISBON	20	16	12	5
LONDON	15	9	2	2
LOS ANGELES	13	9	5	3

Readings from the previous 24 hours.

ADVERTISEMENT
INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

April 21, 1982

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the International Fund Service. The frequency of quotations is indicated by the following symbols: (a) daily; (b) weekly; (m) monthly; (b-m) bi-monthly; (r) quarterly; (1) irregularly.

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Braves' 12th Straight Victory Sets Mark

From Agency Dispatches

ATLANTA — The Atlanta Braves beat the Cincinnati Reds, 4-2, Tuesday night, and set the modern major league record of 12 victories at the start of a season. The old mark had been set last year by the Oakland A's.

In the second inning, pitcher Frank Pastore and Ed Milner each drove in a run for a 2-0 Cincinnati lead that gave a crowd of 37,268 a brief scare. But Chris Chambliss

halted the Reds' lead with a home run in the second, and in the third the Braves scored three times.

Rafael Ramirez started the rally with a homer. Glenn Hubbard, who walked one out later, scored on Claudell Washington's triple off the top of the center field fence. Washington — playing for the first time since being beaten a week ago in Cincinnati — scored on a wild pitch by Pastore.

Atlanta broke the record with the help of eight road victories, including two in San Diego, three in Cincinnati and three in Houston.

When Joe Torre was dismissed as manager of the New York Mets on the final day of last season, he was asked if he'd ever consider managing again. "Yes," he said, "but the man who would take over the Atlanta Braves in 1982, 'I plan to keep doing it until I get it right.'

For the most part, the Braves have accomplished their feat with virtually the same players that finished last season with a combined 50-56 record, for fourth place in

the first half of the season and fifth place in the second half.

"They're the same faces," said Torre, "but not the same players. I think the time comes when, with experience, some guys begin to reach their potential. I think that's what is happening here."

"Our pitchers are pitching aggressively, instead of defensively. And the defense behind them and the offense are doing the right things, for the most part. They're making the routine plays that all good teams make — the poor teams miff more than their share of routine plays — the hit-and-run, the outfielder's throw to the right base, that kind of thing."

The players feel Torre has brought the team a winning attitude (the Braves have won their division only once, in 1969, since leaving Milwaukee 16 years ago).

Tommy Boggs, Tuesday night's starter, said, for example, that in the last several years the players felt that if they got behind they weren't going to win. In four of their last five victories, the Braves have come from behind.

After rallying to beat Houston, 6-3, Monday for victory No. 11 — perhaps the most poorly played of the Braves' games this year — Torre assembled his players and said they were lucky to have won.

"You can't just figure you're going to win," Torre told them. "You have to keep working to win. The day you start thinking it's magic is the day you start losing."

Steve Bedrosian got credit for Tuesday's victory with 4 1/3 innings in relief of Boggs. Gene Garber

pitched the final three innings for his third save.

"It's nice to break the record," said Torre, "but we're after more than that — a record. We want to play in October."

Still, as reliever Garber put it: "This is a lot of fun."

Cardinals 7, Pirates 4

In Pittsburgh, Tom Herr had four hits and scored three runs to help St. Louis stretch its winning streak to nine games with a 7-4 victory over the Pirates. The Cardinals scored three runs in both the sixth and seventh innings as Pirate starter Rick Rhodes took his first loss ever in April after 13 career victories during the month.

Mets 3, Cubs 2

In New York, Joe Youngblood and Dave Kingman hit home runs to power the Mets past Chicago, 3-2. Kingman's homer in the sixth,

Major League Standings

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Eastern Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
St. Louis	12	10	.526	0
New York	10	12	.455	2
Montreal	5	4	.556	5
Chicago	5	5	.500	5
Pittsburgh	4	6	.400	6
Philadelphia	3	7	.333	6

Western Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Atlanta	12	9	.526	0
San Diego	8	4	.667	4
Los Angeles	5	5	.500	7
Houston	5	9	.357	9
Cincinnati	3	7	.333	9

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Eastern Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Detroit	7	10	.400	4
Baltimore	5	6	.455	6
Boston	5	6	.455	6
Toronto	5	6	.455	6
New York	4	5	.444	7
Milwaukee	3	6	.333	9
Baltimore	3	6	.333	9

Western Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Chicago	8	1	.889	0
Calif. Angels	10	4	.714	1
Texas	4	5	.455	3
Oakland	7	7	.500	3
Minnesota	6	8	.429	5
Seattle	5	9	.333	9

Tuesday's Line Scores

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Eastern Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Cincinnati	8	10	.455	4
Atlanta	12	9	.526	0
Pittsburgh	10	7	.571	2
Baltimore	5	6	.455	6
Toronto	5	6	.455	6
New York	4	5	.444	7
Milwaukee	3	6	.333	9
Baltimore	3	6	.333	9

Western Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Chicago	8	1	.889	0
Calif. Angels	10	4	.714	1
Texas	4	5	.455	3
Oakland	7	7	.500	3
Minnesota	6	8	.429	5
Seattle	5	9	.333	9

Tuesday's Line Scores

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Eastern Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Cincinnati	8	10	.455	4
Atlanta	12	9	.526	0
Pittsburgh	10	7	.571	2
Baltimore	5	6	.455	6
Toronto	5	6	.455	6
New York	4	5	.444	7
Milwaukee	3	6	.333	9
Baltimore	3	6	.333	9

Western Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Chicago	8	1	.889	0
Calif. Angels	10	4	.714	1
Texas	4	5	.455	3
Oakland	7	7	.500	3
Minnesota	6	8	.429	5
Seattle	5	9	.333	9

Tuesday's Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Eastern Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Detroit	7	10	.400	4
Baltimore	5	6	.455	6
Boston	5	6	.455	6
Toronto	5	6	.455	6
New York	4	5	.444	7
Milwaukee	3	6	.333	9
Baltimore	3	6	.333	9

Western Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Chicago	8	1	.889	0
Calif. Angels	10	4	.714	1
Texas	4	5	.455	3
Oakland	7	7	.500	3
Minnesota	6	8	.429	5
Seattle	5	9	.333	9

The New Federalism

WASHINGTON — You would think the governors of our 50 states would be thrilled with President Reagan's "New Federalism," which would give them responsibility for many programs that Washington formerly administered. But the White House just can't seem to persuade them it's in their best interests to make the deal.

"I'll tell you what we're going to do for you, governor. We'll take over your Medicaid, and you can have our food stamps."

Buchwald

"Stuff it up your Atlantic Monthly. I don't have money for a food stamp program."

"All right. How about this one? We'll fill your highway potholes, if you take responsibility for all the people in your state on welfare."

You must be crazy. I don't have enough money in my budget to pay for unemployment benefits."

"We'll throw in a block grant with it."

"How much?"

"That wouldn't even pay for welfare in South Dakota."

"But, governor, you're a Republican and President Reagan wants to get Washington off your back."

"If he wants to get Washington off my back, he better give me some money to pay for all the services he's cutting out. So far everything he's done is breaking my bank."

"We're reasonable and have your best interests at heart. If you take over Amtrak we'll cut back on all regulations concerning water and air pollution, so you can attract new industry to your state."

"Who pays for cleaning up the pollution?"

"You do. But think of all the

Ear Piercing Denounced

United Press International

PEKING — A newspaper here has criticized women for piercing their ears, saying it is a form of "self-mutilation" comparable to foot-binding in feudal times. "Like foot-binding," the official Worker's Daily said, "ear piercing is a shackles imposed on the bodies of women by the exploiting class of the old society."

money you'll save by not having to pay the Environmental Protection Agency."

"I'm not from Missouri. It will cost me a billion dollars to clean up the rivers in my state."

"Governor, the whole idea of 'New Federalism' is to bring the services the government provides closer to the people. Do you want some damn bureaucrat in Washington to continue telling you to clean up the air and water in your state?"

"Not if you give me a billion dollars."

"That's out of the question. But the president is reasonable. He knows that at the beginning it's going to be difficult for a state to duplicate all the programs in Washington, so he wants to be your partner until you can make the transition. That is why he has asked me to make you the following proposition: If you take over all the federal grants to education, he will allow Interior Secretary Watt to stripmine your national park and split the royalties with you."

"But the national park is our biggest tourist attraction."

"It's small potatoes compared to coal."

"I'd rather have the federal grants for education."

"I wouldn't have believed I'd ever hear a Republican governor say he'd prefer Washington to pay for education rather than his own state."

"What other goodies do you have up your sleeve?"

"Here's one you can't say no to. If you take on veterans' benefits, you can have all the nuclear waste dump business in the country. How does that grab you?"

"If it's all the same to you I'd rather have the Mediterranean fruit fly."

"Surely there are some programs you must want for your state that you're willing to trade with us."

"I'll take them all if you give me the block funds you promised me when you took over the White House."

"Governor, would you like to see the president?"

"What for?"

"If you're willing to take over our federal farm subsidies, he'll pose for a picture with you which you can use for your re-election."

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MY PRECIOUS LOVE. Happy Birthday, love you much more. Princess.

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